

teriological tests of the Foot Pal showed that it was not antiseptic when used as directed.

The Foot Pal was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "antiseptic," borne on the bottle label, was false and misleading since said statement represented that the article was an antiseptic when used as directed; whereas it was not an antiseptic when used as directed.

All articles were alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in the labeling, regarding their curative and therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent in the following respects: The bottle label of the Foot Pal falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was effective as an antiseptic against serious consequences resulting from infections; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for blisters and wounds from stepping on nails; effective to draw out rust and dirt; and effective to heal quickly; certain statements on the bottle label of the Big-Chief Herbs falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was effective as a relief for headaches, sinus, catarrh, hay fever, and asthma; certain statements on the boxes and cartons of the Minnehaha Indian Herbs falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was effective as Nature's own remedy; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for auto-intoxication and acid stomach due to constipation, and effective as a stimulant to the kidneys. Certain statements in the circular enclosed in the cartons of a portion of the Minnehaha Indian Herbs falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was effective as a tonic and to correct constipation and its results, such as rheumatism, kidney trouble, and stomach disorders; and effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for weak, run-down condition, stomach disorders, sick headache, kidney troubles, tired, weak, run-down feeling, insomnia, diseased kidneys, ulcers of the stomach, loss of appetite, lowered vitality, coated tongue, skin blemishes, catarrh, fevers, nervousness, indigestion, and kindred ailments.

On June 28, 1937, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27539. Misbranding of Shiloh. U. S. v. S. C. Wells & Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$200. (F. & D. No. 38615. Sample No. 13203-C.)

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims.

On February 15, 1937, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against S. C. Wells & Co., a corporation, Le Roy, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about July 13, 1936, from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania of a quantity of Shiloh which was misbranded. It was labeled in part: "Shiloh for coughs, etc. * * * Prepared only by S. C. Wells & Company, Toronto, Can., Le Roy, N. Y."

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of terpin hydrate, tar oil, volatile oils including peppermint oil, chloroform, glycerin, and water.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding its therapeutic and curative effects, borne on the bottle label and carton, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment for coughs, hoarseness, angina, whooping cough, spasmodic croup, sore throat, inflammation of the bronchi, shortness of breath, consumption, and all pulmonary diseases.

On July 20, 1937, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$200.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

27540. Misbranding of World's Wonder Massage and World's Wonder System Builder. U. S. v. World's Wonder Medicine Co., Inc., Francis Cooper, and Robert A. Walton. Pleas of nolo contendere. World's Wonder Medicine Co. fined \$200; payment suspended for 5 years. Francis Cooper and Robert A. Walton placed on probation for 5 years. (F. & D. No. 38625. Sample Nos. 6628-C, 6629-C.)

Examination showed that the labeling of these products bore false and fraudulent statements regarding their curative and therapeutic effects, and that the System Builder was not composed of the ingredients listed on the label.

On March 12, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the World's Wonder Medicine Co., Inc.,